

Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON Editor.

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THE DEMOCRAT

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Notes of any specie-paying bank, will be received in payment. The Editor will guarantee the safety of transmitting them by mail.

Letters to the Editor or Publisher on business connected with the office, must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office.

NOTICE

I hereby give to all persons interested in the estate of Thomas C. Branch, deceased, and late of Monroe county and state of Mississippi, that the undersigned, administratrix of said estate, will apply at the next term of the probate court for said county, to be holden on the fourth Monday of February next, for an order to sell all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas C. Branch in the following tracts and parcels of land, to wit:

Last half of the southwest quarter of section No. 7, township No. 16, Range No. 18; South half of the west half of the southwest quarter section No. 7, township No. 16, range No. 18 west; lying and being in Monroe county aforesaid. Also, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Noxubee county in said state, to wit:

	Section	Town	Range
W. half of N. W. quarter	13	13	16
W. do. S. W. do.	23	14	13
E. do. N. W. do.	12	13	16
W. do. S. E. do.	12	13	16
W. do. N. W. do.	12	13	16
W. do. N. E. do.	12	13	16
W. do. S. W. do.	12	13	16
E. do. N. E. do.	12	13	16
E. do. S. E. do.	12	13	16
E. do. S. W. do.	12	13	16

Also an undivided interest with Thomas J. Ford, of the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Monroe county in said state, to wit:

	Section	Town	Range
N. half of S. quarter	12	15	19 W.
S. half of E. half S. W. q.	7	15	18
E. half of N. W. quarter	8	15	18
N. do. E. half of S. W. q.	8	15	18
S. do. do. S. E. q.	12	15	19
E. half of S. E. quarter	12	15	19
E. half of S. W. q. and N. half of W. half of S.			

W. quarter	17	15	18
W. half of S. E. quarter	7	15	18
W. half of N. W. do.	7	15	18
W. do. N. W. do.	8	15	18
N. E. quarter	8	15	18
N. half of E. half S. E. q.	8	15	18
S. E. q. & E. half of S. W. q.	12	15	19
W. half S. E. quarter	13	15	19
S. E. q. of the S. E. q. and W. half of the S. E. q.	14	15	17
E. half of N. E. quarter	15	15	19
E. do. N. W. do.	13	15	19
Fractional quarter section	11	15	19
N. half fractional section	14	15	19
S. W. q. of S. W. q.	13	15	19
E. half of S. W. quarter	12	15	19

At which time and place, all persons feeling an interest in said estate are requested to attend, and show cause, if any they can, why said order shall not be made by said court, and the land sold accordingly. This 28th December, 1836.

ELIZA L. BRANCH,

Jan. 7, 1837—26, 6w. Administratrix.

POETRY.

TO MY CIGAR.

The lovers of smoking will be pleased with the eulogy on their favorite amusement, contained in the ensuing stanzas; and it is believed there are some of our readers who will admire the ingenuity which could adorn so fumed a subject with so beautiful a moral.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite
I love thy fragrant, musty spell:
I love thy calm, unguet.

What, if they tell with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply, with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last.

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art
A monitor, though still,
Thou speak'st a lesson to my heart
Above the preacher's skill.

When, in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er history's varied page I pore,
Mau's fate in thine I see.

Awhile, like thee, the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around;
And then, like thee, to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground.

Thou'rt like the man of worth, who gives
To goodness every day;
The fragrance of whose virtue lives
When he has passed away.

Oh, when the snowy crown grows,
And breaks and falls away,
Trace how mighty realms thus rose,
Then tumbled to decay!

From beggar's rags to monarch's robe,
Our common doom is passed;
Sweet nature's works; the mighty globe
Must all burn out at last.

And what is he that smokes thee now?
A little moving heap,
That soon, like thee, to fate must bow,
Like thee, in dust must sleep.

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
'Tis thus, methinks, my soul shall fly
Thus leave my body low.—*Ark. Times.*

But, an image of to-morrow,
Still thou art heavy eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away,
And when that morrow too is past,
(A yesterday of sorrow)
Hope, smiling, clients us to the last
With visions of to-morrow.

OUR SENATOR.

The proceedings of the United States Senate given in our paper last week, clearly show that Mr. WALKER had not been idle, or unimpaired of the interests of his constituents. He has already—on leave, introduced a bill to advance to the states of Mississippi and Alabama, two millions of dollars, chargeable upon the two per cent. fund, for the purpose of constructing a railway from Brandon, in Mississippi, to Cahawba, in Alabama; which was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

We shall look anxiously for further action on this subject; we rest contented, however, with the belief that the matter could not be in better hands. We have not received a Globe since the 12th December, and the proceedings we have given since that date are made up from other sources.

Should we succeed in getting an appropriation from the two per cent fund, the great work of internal improvement will be facilitated. The state of Mississippi is entitled to five per cent upon all the public lands sold within her territory. This fund now amounts to nearly a million and a half of dollars. It has been the practice of Congress to advance the amount due from this fund, in making similar appropriations. The people of Alabama are anxious for the success of the project, and we understand their representatives will lend their aid to bring about its speedy accomplishment.

Mr. Walker is chairman of the committee on public lands, the most important committee in the Senate. The duties pertaining to it are exceedingly arduous, but the public interest will not suffer in his hands. The legislature will thus see that their confidence in Mr. Walker was not misplaced. He has awarded to him a prominent place in the American Senate, as well as in the affections of the people of his adopted State.—*Mississippi.*

THE "TEXAS COTTON" STORY.—Some eminent planters entirely discredit the account given in our paper, some weeks since, of the products of cotton on the Colorado and the Caney, in Texas. We have only to say, that we put down the statement from the lips of a gentleman who had left Texas only the week before. Yet, as he was not a planter by profession, there might have been a greater liability on his part to mistake. For our own part we were so ignorant of the usual produce of cotton fields, that we were totally unconscious of having promulgated "Munchausen" to the world, when we gave the cotton story.

One intelligent planter has remarked that it is a natural impossibility to raise cotton at all without cultivation, as just the requisite quantity of seed must be sown, and the requisite thinning and weeding must take place, or there can be no cotton. With regard to the yield of 410 lbs. in the seed, to the cultivated acre, this gentleman declares that there must be more than one surface to this same acre, or such a crop could find no place to stand upon. He regards the surface of the earth to be incapable of supporting, or making room for, a growth of this description—more than double the quantity yielded on the best cotton lands on the Yazoo, where the cotton grows so thick that human ingenuity might be defied to crowd in another plant.—*Chris. Her.*

TEXAS MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives U. S.

During the last session, information was given to Congress by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties, and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power." This mark of interest in the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them, not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the U. S. is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to its particular interests and views. This policy, it is to be observed, is not a mere expediency, but a principle, a principle which is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State—a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war—a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution, as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with Foreign Powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and the Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of the Union, and in the other the People of the United States, where there is no doubt of our country.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other Powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing. But on this, as well as on every trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjected had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct governments of those Spanish American States who began or carried on the contest with the parental country, united under one form

of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a matter of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, and the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all pretense to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance, at least, immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with prudent reserve with which we have heretofore defied ourselves bound to treat all similar questions.

But here are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act on this occasion with even more than our wonted caution. Texas, as once claimed as a part of our property, and where are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants on the United States, speak the same language with ourselves; cherish the same principles, political and religious; and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own; and have, since the close of our last session, openly recognized the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon our consideration of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence; she asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us, to be aware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself or one of the great Foreign Powers shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time, or the course of events, shall have proved, beyond civil or dispute, the ability of the People of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contentions can justify complaint of this course. By our course we are not carrying out the long which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec 21, 1836.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY THE HARRIS.—*Life of Aaron Burr, by M. L. Davis.* A work of interest, and executed with spirit and apparent fidelity.

The life of Aaron Burr is a complete demonstration, that no unprincipled man can rise to distinction, and sustain himself in this republic. The religious opinions and character of Washington.—The appearance of this volume should be hailed with gratitude to this disinterested author, by every citizen of this great republic who respects morality and venerates religion. Embellished as is the memory of Washington in the hearts of his countrymen, his opinions have more weight with them than any mere human authority.

An instance of Washington's respect to moral observances, and to the opinions of others, even in matters of overstrained zeal, is related, during his Presidency, while making the tour of New England.

"In the town of —, in Connecticut, where the roads were extremely rough, Washington was overtaken by night, on Saturday, not being able to reach the town where he designed to rest on the Sabbath. Next morning, about sunrise, his coach was harnessed, and he was proceeding onwards to an inn near the place of worship which he proposed to attend. A plain man, who was an informing officer, (tything man) came from a cottage, and inquired of the coachman whether there were any urgent reasons for his travelling on the Lord's day. The General, instead of resenting as an impertinent rudeness, ordered the coach to stop, and with great civility explained the circumstances to the officer, commending him for his fidelity, and assuring him that nothing was further from his intention than to treat with disrespect the laws and usages of Connecticut relative to the Sabbath, which met with his most cordial approbation."

While on this topic of respect for religion by illustrious men, it will be appropriate to allude to the most honorable and gratifying illustration of it, in the recent message of President Jackson. Both at the beginning and the end of that admirable document, the Supreme Being is invoked, with expressions of humble and devout piety; and with an evident sincerity, which, in connection with the frank and fearless character of its eminent author, renders the act deeply impressive. The whole nation, the whole Christian world, are deeply indebted to the President for this solemn recognition, in the name of the whole people, of the truths of Christianity.

From the Savannah Georgian, Extra, Dec. 28.

FROM FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, (F. F.) Dec. 22.

A gentleman from Black creek states that intelligence from the army had arrived at that place before his departure, the amount of which is, that Gen. Jesup having reached the Wahoo Swamp, had marched through and through it without finding a solitary Indian. All had left the swamp. From this it seems that Osceola has at last abandoned his strong hold, perhaps to seek another of refuge to the everglades. If this be so, we shall be induced to think that Gov. Calhoun, at the head of the Tennesseans, Floridians, Regulars and Indians, had several and more successful battles with the hostiles than reports here first gave him credit for. The Seminoles gave battle and general battle freely, and would again unless badly used and sorely cut up. The abandonment of the Wahoo swamp looks very much like declining, for the present at least, another engagement. Although we do not like this being obliged, when the enemy is found, battled with, and three fourths whipped it may be, even if their firing is for the time silenced, to set off with a whole army some fifty or a hundred miles for provisions, yet there can be no doubt that the late campaign, sweeping up both sides of the Withlacoochee, has effected much good. Knowledge of the country is gained—the Indians routed from the Cove and their strong hold, and the hostiles must now have been taught to entertain some slight suspicions at least that their swamps can be penetrated by the "pale faces." That our Governor entered the field with good intentions and worthy purposes, none we presume can doubt. Occupying the station he did, as Governor of the Territory and commander-in-chief of the army in Florida, he felt it his duty, although in feeble health, to undergo the fatigues of a campaign, in the hope that by penetrating the hostile country, he might find light, subdue the enemy and restore the long wished for peace to our distracted and blood-soaked Territory.

The causes of the failure to accomplish a desirable end, will be developed and made known to the public, by the inquiry which we understand will hereafter be made. Upon the heads of those in fault there will be no censure placed. The chief command is now in the hands of another, and Governor Calhoun, on his way to Tallahassee, to attend to his duties as Governor during the approaching session of the Legislative Council.—*Courier.*

Disbanding of the Revolutionary Army.

When has the sun in all his course since time began, shone upon a scene like the disbanding of the Revolutionary army? Where is the history that can show its parallel, or the poem that can boast its equal? An army, flushed with victory, that had just achieved the independence of its country, and given it a name and place among the nations, an army that, with undiminished toil and hardship, the high purpose of its existence, and that had large and just claims upon the country, as well as gratitude of the nation, summoned up on parade for the last time; their arrangements are upon them; they are without a dollar in their pockets, and are to be disbanded. A single day's march, which would have been a march of hundreds of miles, from their absence by savage, and many of them disabled by sickness, and protracted suffering, and all of them grieved by extreme sensitiveness by a most eloquent exhibition of the deserts, and an exciting portrait of their grievances, by a talented and ingenious lecturer. With their love of country, overcome the promptings of selfishness, and the keen and bitter stage of disaffection. Will they refuse to listen to the song of the siren, that justifies and urges self-sacrifice? With these careworn and neglected veterans pile their arms and literally beg their passage home! Will they quietly surrender their means of redress in their hands, and trust cold charity for bread, and the tardy justice of the country for remuneration? Oh, it is more than human, it is God-like! The drum beats—the line is formed—the flag of independence is advanced to the front. The officers, with uncovered heads, march in a silent farewell; fling off, they pile up their arms in solemn silence, and with clasped hands and averted eyes, are dismissed, each to his own way. Is there aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancient or modern revolution, that can equal the last act of our veteran fathers in magnanimity and patriotism!—*Lawrence's Oration.*

WHY NEW JERSEY WAS LOST.

It was expected previous to the late election, that as in New York and Philadelphia, those hot beds of aristocracy and backsmen, desperate efforts would be made to secure the vote of the bank candidate. The Trenton Emancipator thus expresses their corrupt plan of operations.

"DEFEATED—BUT NOT DISPERSED." The following reported majority will show the result of the recent contest in this State. When we consider, that something like ten thousand dollars were sent into our State by the Bank Aristocracy of New York and Philadelphia, to operate upon our elections—that is one township at least 50 voters were bought outright—that were paid five dollars a day to attend the polls to brow beat and intimidate the timid—that every man who could be operated upon by liquor was first treated, and then shoved up to the polls to vote, he knew not what—that master mechanics resorted to every means to influence their workmen—that the most base falsehoods were propagated by many heretofore respectable Federalists of the State to injure the democratic candidates—when we consider these facts it is not wonderful that we are beat but it is only surprising that the enemy have not crushed us. We have at this moment clear democratic majorities in the State—and under any other circumstances, the day of reckoning with the corrupt and despotic aristocracy will arrive.—*Trenton Democrat.*

THE PRESS—THE GLORIOUS.—The Natchez papers have given an account of a bloody affray, which occurred in the streets of that city not long since, and remark, that from the known respectability and high standing of the parties, they refrain from giving names. In the name of God, must respectability and high standing shield those who become street murderers, from the just indignation of the moral part of community? If so, what use is there in our laws? What use of the free and independent press? If the press at Natchez thought proper to mention the affair at all why not give the names of the individuals? If the names could not be given why not have let the bloody affair pass by with death-like silence? This plan would have been more in accordance with the principles of a free press. The press is looked upon and is considered as the faithful chronicler of passing events, both great and small—and in every sense of the term, the press should be a true and faithful chronicler of all that is passing without fear, favor, or partiality.—What can be thought of the press, when it gives only the details of a bloody and mur-

derous affair, without the names of those concerned? We should not say much for the boasted freedom of the press, when such is the case. We leave it to the conductors of the press at Natchez, to say whether or not they have done as becomes faithful chroniclers of passing events.—*Gallatin Miss. Democrat.*

THE FUTURE

In the number of Blackwood for January, there is an interesting and well written article, entitled "The Future," in which the writer ventures to predict the destiny of Russia and America.—"There are at the present time, two great nations in the world, which seem to tend towards the same end, although they started from different points: I allude to the Russians and Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed; and while the attention of mankind was directed elsewhere, they have suddenly assumed a most prominent place among nations; and the world learned their existence and their greatness almost at the same time.

"All other nations seemed to have nearly reached their natural limits, and only to be charged with the maintenance of their power, but these are still in the act of growth; all the others are stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these are proceeding with ease and celerity along a path to which the human eye can assign no term. The American struggles against the natural obstacles which oppose him; the adversaries of the Russian are men; the former combats the wilderness and former life; the latter civilization with all its weapons and its arts; the conquests of the one are therefore gained by the ploughshare; those of the other by the sword.—The Anglo-American relies upon personal interests to accomplish his end, and gives free scope to the ungoverned exertions and common sense of the citizens; the Russian centres all the authority of society in a single arm; the principal instrument of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different, and their courses are not the same, yet each of them seems to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe.

"Arbitrary institutions will not forever prevail in the Russian empire. As successive provinces provinces and kingdoms are added to their vast dominions—as their sway extends over the regions of the south, the shade of wealth and long established civilization, the passion for conquest will expire. Society will extinguish itself as it does all the other desires. With the acquisition of wealth, and the settlement in fixed abodes, the desire of protection from arbitrary power will spring up, and the passion of freedom will arise as rigid in Greece, Italy, and modern Europe. Free institutions will ultimately appear in the realms conquered by the Muscovites, as they did in those won by Gothic valor. But the passions and desires of an earlier stage of existence will long agitate the millions of the Russian Asiatic race; and after democratic desires have arisen and institutions exist in its older provinces, the wave of the northern conquest will still be pressed on by semi-barbarous hordes from its remote dominions. Freedom will gradually arise out of servitude and repose; but the fever of conquest will not be finally extinguished till it has performed its destined mission, and the standard of the 19th century has floated across the vast ocean."

THE WIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

BY F. H. DAVIDSON.

At the beginning of the French Revolution we behold Lafayette standing forth, the foremost advocate of curtailment of the royal prerogative, and the restoration of their rights to the French people. When, in the fury of popular excitement at a subsequent period, an attempt was made by the Parisians to sacrifice the unfortunate Louis XVI. at Versailles, together with his interesting family, we behold our hero as the commander of the National Guards, jeopardizing his life for their preservation, and snatching them from almost inevitable destruction. The advocate of national liberty, he was a mild and generous opponent of excesses of anarchy. He could not, either as a loyal Frenchman, or as a republican, sanction the appalling scenes of bloodshed, by which the latter period of the French revolution was disgraced; in consequence of which, at a later period, we see him in exile from the country he would have died to save. Being thrown by the chances of fortune within the grasp of despotism, and was made, during three long years, for the greatest portion of which he was cut off from all communication with those who were the nearest and dearest to his affections, to endure the tortures of imprisonment.

It was during this unhappy period, that the companion of his life, the chosen object of his young affections, manifested such heroic devotion to her persecuted husband. She, together with her two daughters, at the tender ages of 13 and 15, had been confined in the loathsome apartment of a Parisian prison, where, entirely ignorant of the fate which had befallen the husband and father, they suffered for a long time the most painful privations. So soon as they had regained their liberties, their first object was to gather tidings respecting a friend so dear to them, and having ascertained that he was still living in the dungeons of Olmutz, this devoted, even piety wife, under an assumed name, proceeded to procure an audience with the Emperor of Austria. From this monarch she obtained, not her husband's liberation, which was refused to her entreaties, but the melancholy privilege of being together with her daughters, imprisoned with him.

She then proceeded to Olmutz, where she remained with the beloved partner of her sufferings, soothing his sorrow and regaling his sufferings, until the termination of his captivity, which took place about two years afterwards. It was also during this melancholy portion of Lafayette's imprisonment, that our gallant countryman, Joseph de Charlestown, in company with Rillman, a German, attempted, unsuccessfully, to liberate him, and acquired to themselves in mortal honor. Intercession had been made in favor of the noble prisoner, from various powerful quarters, and amongst the rest the government of this country; but all without avail, until the young conqueror of Italy made his liberation on condition of his signing a treaty, at that time on foot, and the obtaining of which was very desirable to the powers, by whose sanction he was imprisoned, and thus gladdened the hearts of thousands who had sympathized in his sufferings.

Steam Voyages.—The longest steam voyage, undertaken at present is from Falmouth to Cron, being 1,900 miles, and is accomplished at an average speed of seven miles and a half an hour.

NOTICE.—Dr. A. N. Jones has left his accounts with me for collection; those who wish to save cost, will call and settle immediately. Jan 7, 1837.—26f. ELI ABBOTT.